The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial

THE Cincinnatians are jubilant over the confirmation by the Senate of a Postmaster for their city. Some of them seem to have decided that without a Postmaster they couldn't be able to get any letters.

THE *Nation* insists upon it that the only proper person for President JOHNSON to nominate for the mission to Vienna is Mr. HENRY CRACKEN. It pertinently says that if that gentleman is a fit and proper person to inspect the whole corps of American diplomatists, and make reports to Washington on their walk and conversation, he certainly fit for a first-class mission, and the President is bound to give him one."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, travelling through the South, declares that the war produced only two men who stand forth before the Southern mind's eye as veritable heroes. These are "Stonewall" Jackson and Robert E. Lee. Davis, he says, has no such hold upon the heart of the people as Lee.

LOMBARD STREET is the "Wall street" of London. Of course property on it is costly. A site for one house was recently let for $35,000 a year; it was sold for a premium of $850,000 and the rental, and there is now building on it a house expected to cost $350,000, and to let for $10,000 a year.

IT is not always grateful to be great. The outside spectators at the opening of the Paris Exhibition probably enjoyed themselves a great deal more than the Imperial party. At the end of the promenade the Empress is said to have even covered with dust and to have tried in vain to cloak her weariness with smiles. The din of cheering in all manner of languages close to her ears had almost deafened her. Napoleon—early dead as he was said to be a few months ago—stood it out bravely. He is described as looking very stout and having "a twinkle in his eye."

THERE has been a quiet episode of unfriendly feeling between England and Spain, going on for some little time past, which, judging from the correspondence laid before Parliament, omitted at one time to end in the dispatch of a British fleet into the waters whereof her Catholic Majesty is sovereign. It seems a Spanish revenue cutter, without any reasonable cause, seized a British merchant vessel on the high seas, carried her into Cadiz and sold her; for which outrage Lord Stanley, Foreign Secretary, peremptorily demands apology and reparation. The answer of the Narvaez Government has not yet been made known.

THE old saying of "as you make your bed so you must lie in it," comes home with special force just now to the people of the Duchy of Schleswig. They wouldn't stay quiet under the mild government of Denmark, and by their restlessness provoked the Holstein wars, which ended in their virtual annexation to Prussia. Now they find out their mistake, and would give anything if they could only get back into their former comparatively independent condition. They deserve to suffer at least one generation of punishment for their foolishness, and as to consummate a fate that shall be a warning to other dissatisfied so-called "nationalities."

YOUNG New York must be dissolved in anguish. Madelaine Henriquez, the most beautiful young actress on the American stage, announce the retirement of Mrs. Hoey—virtually leading lady at the leading theater of the country, to leave of the stage as Wallack's on Saturday night. She is going to be married to Mr. Jennings, correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. Who is to take her place in the carts or heads—we don't know which are the aptliest—of New York loungers and men about town, seems to be the problem of the day among a certain set in that city. She exercised an amazing fascination over them and drew them to the best seats in the house night after night, in spite of the opera, and apparently in spite of themselves; yet her name was never yet connected with one word of reproach or even disrespect.

AMONG the nominations made at the close of the Session, was that of Sidney Howard Gay, formerly managing editor of the *Tribune*, for assessor of the Ninth New York District, now represented by Fernando Wood. The appointment seems to be a surprise to everybody.

GAS WORKS IN TEXAS.—Thomas R. White, of Philadelphia, has been awarded the contract for the erection of a gas works at Houston, Texas. Most of the material to be used in the construction of the works will be made in Philadelphia.

SURVEYOR GENERAL OF COLORADO.—Colonel Wm. H. Lessig, of Pottsville, Pa., is the newly appointed Surveyor General of Colorado Territory. Colonel Lessig succeeded Colonel H. L. Cake in command of the Ninety-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served at the head of his regiment until it was mustered out of service, taking active part in all the battles in which the Army of the Potomac were engaged.

SOME enthusiastic correspondent having written to an Eastern paper that Cincinnati was "like Philadelphia in soiled clothes," the *Commercial* of the former city accepts the similitude "in some degree," but thinks the latter extensive village decidedly inferior to it! War is no rival in many respects. The *Commercial* had better attend to Chicago and St. Louis and leave Philadelphia alone. Philadelphia may get mad.

THE Paris correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* thinks our artists will do us credit at the Exhibition: Bierstadt's "Rocky Mountains" is regarded as a very clever picture, and Mr. May has a painting of Cordelia and Leah, and a young New York artist of great promise, Mr. Johnson, has had a painting accepted—"A Mill Cooking an Omelette." Then we shall have Miss Hosmer's Sleeping and Waking Fawns, and Miss Stebbins's "Columbus," and many other fine things."

BIGGER YET.—The Snyder county papers have been discussing the quantity of their job work, and the Lewistown *Gazette* takes them down by stating that its files show 116 jobs executed from January 1st to March 30th. Our files show 454 jobs executed during the same quarter.—*Altoona Tribune*.

The files of *The Legislative Record* show that the Legislature of Pennsylvania from the 1st of January to the 11th of April got out more than 1,200 "jobs" with about 200 unfinished. This is bigger than ours.—*Hollidaysburg Leader*.

THE New York *Times* states that about ten days ago a heavy speculator, who had drawn about $90,000 against cotton, was advised (probably by cable,) that his bills would not be accepted for over 8d ℔ lb on his consignments. He thereupon stopped payment here, and the Scotia brought notice that the bills had been refused acceptance in Liverpool. This circumstance about a difficulty at last ten days' standing yesterday gave rise to the rumor of heavy cotton failures. The more recent failure of another cotton house here (large factors for Texas, New Orleans, &c.,) is supposed to have aggravated the decline in Liverpool, when made known and acted upon on Wednesday and Thursday.

English Railway Collapses.

There has been nothing in the line of railway collapses equal to those which have occurred lately in England. Says the *Tribune*, "three immense railroad companies—the Grand Trunk of Canada, the London, Dover and Chatham, finding its terminus in the very heart of London), the Atlantic and Great Western—each wailing in the magnitude of their cost our greatest works, have one by one gone down into the gulf of bankruptcy. The Grand Trunk, on a expenditure of some $50,000,000, is now a dividend stock on the London market at twenty cents on the dollar. The London, Dover and Chatham, on a cost of $35,000,000 or $40,000,000, is speculated in at the same figure, while the Atlantic and Great Western, with one single debt of $30,000,000 with a large amount of other obligations, and a very considerable amount of paid-up capital stock beside, cannot find purchasers at any price. There is nothing in all the experience of American Railroads that is to be compared to the gigantic breakdown of these three companies. Nothing which exhibits such a reckless spirit of expenditure. Nothing which exhibits so much of financiering on a desperate basis. It is to the credit of American skill, and enterprise, and good judgment that, after all the flings of English writers at the hazardous nature of American investments, we are able to challenge such a contrast as this."

To the above it may be added concerning the Atlantic and Great Western—of the $90,000,000 securities outstanding, only $300,000 are held in this country. We have the road and the income, and Englishmen hold the bonds and the stocks. The road will pay the interest on its actual cost, and this should satisfy reasonable people; but it will not, of course, satisfy those who were duped into buying watered bonds. This is the fault of the English financiers, and not of the American managers.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Departure of Secretary Seward for Auburn.

Construction of the Civil Tenure Act.

Difference of Opinion of the Departmental Law Officers.

POSTOFFICES TO BE ABOLISHED.

The President to Visit North Carolina.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1867.

Secretary Seward

Left to-night for Auburn, N. Y., taking with him his short-hand writer. Not a few think the pilgrimage one for speech making, according to his previous custom, at his place of residence.

The Civil Tenure Act.

The construction of the Civil Tenure act, insofar as it applies to vacant offices, has been under consideration to-day by the law officers of the various departments. Considerable variety of opinion exists, but the legal views of the Attorney General will only be regarded by the President. The State Department, for instance, look upon the office of Consul at Havana, which is at a fixed salary of six thousand dollars in gold, as abolished by the tenure law. The President is of the opinion that it can be filled by adequate or special consul agent. The Treasury Department Solicitor maintains that the President can place the vacant Internal Revenue offices in charge of deputies, and that even the New York Naval office can be filled in that way.

The Postal Department.

A law relieves the postal service of many difficulties. The Postmaster General, under the act of 1866, can put special agents of the Department in charge of all vacant Postoffices, but there are not enough agents. The law also gives such agents supervisory power over all the Postoffices where there are no agents. He has decided to abolish the offices.

Delay in Issuing Commissions.

There is great delay at the State Department in issuing commissions to the newly confirmed officers. Some of the appointees are notified that they will have to wait two weeks. The result was that the President's ante-room was well filled to-day by parties asking that their commissions might be hastened by Executive influence.

Reappeared.

The *Daily Globe* having resumed publication, to-day issued with the debate of the open session of the Senate of Saturday, but will suspend to-morrow till the next session of Congress.

The President's Visit.

The President to-day finally decided to visit Raleigh, N. C., in May 4th, to be present at the erection of a monument over his father's grave. He will be accompanied by his family and a member of the Cabinet.

The Fourth Military District.

General Ord, in command of the Fourth Military District, had an audience to-day with the President and General Grant, and left this evening to assume control of the department. He has not yet issued any orders relating to registration, but intends to push affairs at once.

General Grant.

General Grant left for New York to-night on a visit of several days.

Serenaded.

Colonel Forney was serenaded to-night by the colored people of this city, on the eve of his departure for Europe.

Internal Revenue Law.

The Government to-day issued the first official copy of the Internal Revenue Law, as amended last session. The old law is modified as provided by the amendatory act, so that clear understanding can be had of its provisions.

Senator Sumner

Is writing out his remarks in executive session upon the Russian treaty for publication. Mr. Sumner has also written a letter, which will appear in the New York *Independent* this week, upon his bill establishing universal suffrage in the Northern States.

Surratt's Trial.

The Criminal Court of this district have fixed upon June as the time of the trial of Surratt. Attorney General Stanberry will prosecute the case, assisted by the District Attorney from this District.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1867.

NO EXPEDITION TO RUSSIAN AMERICA.

The statements that an expedition of exploration to Russian America is being organized at the State Department, are premature and erroneous.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

The Austrian mission is vacant, Mr. Motley having been informed that his resignation was accepted before the passage of the tenure of office act. A successor will soon be appointed.

INVITATION FOR ANOTHER SWING.

A delegation has arrived from Columbia, South Carolina, to invite the President to visit that city.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MILITARY OFFICERS.

Attorney General Stanberry is preparing instructions for officers commanding Military Districts on action of State Legislatures, the disfranchisement of rebels, and other matters connected with the military bill.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day, a decision was given in the case of the steamboat A. D. Hine vs. Matthew Breuar, the Court reversing judgement of the Supreme Court of Iowa with cost, and remanding the case with directions that the same be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

In the case of the steamer Wm. Nagley and cargo, the Circuit Court for the District Court of the United States for Eastern Louisiana was affirmed.

In the cases of James A. Bentley, claimants of the bark Newsboy, vs. Hugh Coynee, owner of the schooner White Cloud and the decrees of the Circuit Court of the United States for Eastern Michigan were affirmed with cost.

James Francis vs. United States, judgement of Circuit Court of the United States for Missouri affirmed.

Illinois Central Railroad vs. Wm. Barrows, judgment of Circuit Court for Northern Illinois, affirmed, with costs.

Horace Levare vs. John A. Bigelow, appeal from Circuit Court of Northern Illinois, dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Richard Field vs. John Jeffrey, and H. W. Bigelow, appeal from Circuit Court of Northern Wisconsin, dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

John Myers vs. Wm. Fenn, appeal from Circuit Court of Northern Illinois, affirmed with costs.

Henry C. Bowen and Thomas B. Reed vs. W. R. Hawley and Richard A. Talbot, dismissed.

Appeal of James Myers, Wm. Kinsley, Chas. Stout, Wilmington Cagle, Kirk Cagle and Samuel H. Stockley, for want of jurisdiction.

Town of Mineral Point vs. James Lee, judgment of Circuit Court District of Wisconsin, affirmed with costs.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

The Surgeon General has issued a circular of instructions, that in view of the possible prevalence of cholera during the approaching summer, every endeavor will be made by medical officers to prevent the introduction of cholera from infected commands, or its conveyance from point to point by a quarantine of the vallons and other unhealthy localities, or troops arriving or departures from posts or recruiting stations at or near which the disease prevails. Regulations looking to the preservation of health in the army are given.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Commissioner Taylor had an interview with a delegation of Dissteon and Waupeton bands of Dacotah Indians, to obtain their signatures to the treaty made during the winter, and subsequently ratified by the Senate, with some amendments.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell, Commander A. G. Drake, and Lieut. Commander Trevillo Abbott, are placed on the retired list. Commander Wm. N. Rogers Fitzhugh detached from Ordnance duty at Pittsburgh, and placed on waiting orders. Commander Wm. W. Lowe is detached from ordnance duty at Boston, and ordered to duty as Inspector of Ordnance at Pittsburgh, Pa.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day was $504,425.

CONFIRMED.

Chas. H. Whally was confirmed by the Senate as agent for the Pawnee Indians in Nebraska.

INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.

A law of the Columbian Congress disapproves the contract for opening the inter-oceanic canal on Colombian territory.

RAILROADS INDEBTED TO GOVERNMENT.

The acting Quartermaster General has ordered the withholding of all payment for mail transportation to Railroads which are indebted to the United States for materials purchased on credit until said indebtedness is extinguished.

The Supreme Court to-day reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa in an admiralty case, on the ground that the laws of Congress of 1789 and 1845 give the United States District Court exclusive jurisdiction without limitation, both on rivers and lakes, on wherever ships and steamboats float and are engaged in commerce. The Court below had acted upon a steamboat collision case.

BY FOREIGN MAILS.

Note from France to Prussia--The French Army being Supplied with Breech-Loaders--Panics in Paris and London--No Austro-Prussian Alliance.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Per Bremen: The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives a rumor that Marshal M'Mahon has been sent for.

The French Government sent an energetic note to Prussia on the Luxenburg question, and certain officers of the staff have been sent on a mission to the Rhine. The people believe France is drifting into war. There is a general stagnation of business, and the spirit of commercial and industrial enterprise is especially paralyzed.

The *Eiendard* draws the conclusion that Luxemburg must be evacuated by Prussia, or after brief delay there will be war.

Most strenuous efforts are making to supply the French army with breech-loaders. One hundred and fifty thousand are ready to be served out within a month. It is reported also that the army of Lyons is ordered to hold itself in readiness. Notwithstanding these rumors, and the panic for a time on the Bourse, the Marquis Moustier on the 5th stated, by order of the Emperor, to the French legislative body that the government has only brought to the consideration of the Luxemburg question thought only of peace. The French Government is disposed to examine the question in concert with the Great Powers, and it is believed, therefore, that peace cannot be disturbed.

There was a panic on the London Stock Exchange on the 5th. Funds were all lower, and several descriptions of stocks unsaleable.

The Vienna *Gazette* declares the reports of an Austro-Prussian alliance unfounded.

The *Patrie* says the rumors of military measures by Prussia are totally incorrect.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The *Herald's* Berlin correspondence says: The members of the German opposition party in the Legislature have triumphed over Count Bismarck, by the vote rendering the Government amenable to the representative body on all matters relative to federal taxation. The vote was very close, the Liberals carrying the amendment to the 5th, levy clause in the draft of the constitution, by a majority of three only, but the result argues badly for the fate of the new normal military budget of Prussia.

South Germans, naturalized as citizens of the United States, are in danger of being held to military service on revisiting the States which have entered into the new famous treaties with Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Baden.

The *Herald's* Constantinople correspondent says that France and Russia have made a joint movement to recommend the Porte Government to cede Candia to Greece, and that the approach towards a unity of action in such direction was regarded as demonstrating that England is likely to be left out of the consultation for the arranging of the affairs of the sick man.

The *Herald's* Mullingar, Ireland, correspondent reiterates the assurances of the approach of another Fenian rising, far more extensive than that of the 5th of March, for the execution of which, he says, a comprehensive plan is being arranged in London, Paris and Dublin.

The *Journal*, St. Petersburg, says: The sale Russian-America will prove mutually advantageous, and the commercial interests of both countries be promoted.

At a large meeting held at Berlin it was declared that Luxemburg must not be separated from Germany.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Spanish Vessels the Ravor--Question of Peace in Chile--Fortifications at Valparaiso--New Guano Island.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The steamship New York, from Aspinwall, with one million one hundred and seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighteen dollars in specie, has arrived. She reports the steamship Ravor, from San Francisco for San Juan Del-Sur, with 400 passengers for New York, put into Acapulco March 28, short of coal and with a shaft broken. As she could not obtain coal at that place, the captain entered protest and proceeded to sea contrary to the advice of the American Consul, running probably for Manzanilla, where he hoped to obtain coal.

Panama dates are to the 13th. The *Star and Herald* says two Spanish war vessels were recently cruising near Santa Martha in quest of the Peruvian privateer Ravor, formerly the American steamer R. R. Cuyler.

The report of the Secretary of members of Congress by Mosquera was unfounded. The two branches of the government were working together harmoniously.

Advices from Chile state the question of peace or war still remains unsettled, but there was to be either a truce or mediation of the United States. It was thought the Spaniards would not strike Valparaiso, owing to the Pacific. The fortifications at Valparaiso receive the approbation of a distinguished Belgian engineer. They make no progress in filling up the bay, however. The vessels detained in the United States fall more into discredit every day.

A new guano island, eight hundred miles from the coast, has been discovered. The news from Peru is unimportant. The *Mercurio*, of Lima, says Admiral Tucker, of the Peruvian navy, tendered his resignation on the 28th of March.

The steamer Meteor was handed over by the Captain to the Government of Peru at Callao, and placed under command of Captain Jones, of the Peruvian navy.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Union Convention--Riot Among Miners--Twenty Men Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The Washington Territory Union Convention yesterday nominated Alvin Flanders for delegate to Congress.

A riot occurred among the workmen of the Silver Bend Mining Company at Belmont, Nevada, on the 18th inst. The mob rode Canfield, agent of the company, off the ranch and committed other outrages. There was a shooting affray during the riot, and twenty men killed. Canfield escaped unhurt.

The ships British Consul, for Liverpool, with 35,000 sacks of wheat, cleared; the Malabar, for Hong Kong, to-day, carried $110,000 in treasure.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—A party of five white men and sixteen negroes were arraigned in the city to-day for engaging in a free fight yesterday. From the testimony of several negroes the row was caused by three men entering a beer saloon and driving away some negroes that were in it. Only four of the party were published, two were for carrying weapons, the others for resisting the police.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 22.—Near one hundred persons were confirmed yesterday in the Episcopal Churches by Bishop Quintard, of Buffalo.

The gnats are destroying the stock along the river. The planter near Commerce lost fifty head last week.

Snow Storm.

MILWAUKEE, April 22.—Snow fell last night two to three inches deep in Wisconsin and Minnesota, but is fast disappearing. There is a prospect of hard frost to-night, it being cold and clear.

Circular of Gov. Orr.

CHARLESTON, April 22.—Gov. Orr has addressed a circular to Sheriffs, urging the naming of suitable persons for registers under the Reconstruction act.

Humbug Exposed.

CHICAGO, April 22.—This morning's *Republican* has a two column *expose* of the Telegraph College humbugs here.

Bishop Spaulding Improving.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—The condition of Bishop Spaulding is much improved, and he is now considered out of danger.

THE New York *Economist* takes this view of labor derangements: "Nothing could be more inopportune than these movements. They are in direct opposition to the natural condition of the trade of this country, and show the lack of intelligence in the councils by which the workingmen are controlled. They place employers in a very difficult position, especially those who have on hand contracts for building operations which must be completed within the terms of the agreement. It is to be presumed that some employers will feel themselves necessitated, from considerations of this character, to temporarily pay the advance demanded; but, upon the whole, the movement will meet with a stubborn resistance.

AN invention has been patented in England under the name of the "gas fire-igniter," intended as a substitute for wood and paper in lighting fires. A row of three gas burners is fitted on below and behind the grate-bottom, with a tap at one side, so that when a fire is wanted the gas is lit, and the flames passing among the coals set fire to them without the aid of wood or paper.

SENATOR WILSON was expected to speak in Richmond last evening, in response to a most cordial invitation signed by Governor Pierpoint and a large number of the members of both houses of the legislature. The appointments made for next week and the week following at Norfolk, Newbern, Wilmington, Columbia and Charleston.

THE wheat crop bids fair to be excellent in Middle Tennessee. The McMinville *Enterprise* says: "We have recently traveled through portions of the counties of Warren, Putnam, Smith and DeKalb, and find the wheat crop to be very promising in appearance."

AN order has been received in San Francisco for a number of live frogs to be sent to Honolulu, to renew the attempt to raise them in the Sandwich Islands. It has been tried several times, but the frogs have always been destroyed in the course of a few months by rats or some other animal fond of choice meats.

CONSOLIDATION.

Letters from the People Pro and Con.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

SIR: The consolidation under one government of the municipalities of Allegheny, Pittsburgh, and the boroughs, has for many years been looked on as a project of growing importance, and destined to become a *necessity* to the well being of the communities interested. Eight or ten years ago it was broached in the Board of Trade by a citizen of Allegheny, and urged with pertinacity and ability. Its most determined opponents then were also citizens of Allegheny, who then thought the proposition premature. Some of these gentlemen now take the other side of the question—fully believing that the time has arrived when consolidation will be a beneficial measure. Many of the objections which existed in past times have been removed. Street paving, for instance, was done at the expense of the general public, and it was natural that thinly populated parts should fear that the money would chiefly be expended in the more densely populated districts. Now this work is done at the expense of the property in each street, on petition of the owners. Then, the facilities of water and gas were sparingly extended; now, the policy of extension wherever the people require them, is well settled. Then, most people had their business and residence in the same corporation; now, a very large part of the people of each have their business, their mills, their house building, their workshops, their place of daily toil, as laborer, lawyer, clergyman, or layman, in one, and reside in some other. Then, the thinness of population and comparatively few who were able, or compelled, to use them, made bad roads and filthy streets a matter of small moment; now, they are a serious detriment to both the city and suburban resident. The inhabitant of the former cannot drive to the grave of his father, or the house of his friend, without stopping to pay, and as to the latter, his aggravation is doubled by the fact that he not only pays to reimburse the stockholders, who will not fix the road he uses; but the road tax man makes him pay (in proportion to the size of his house), to keep up roads at the other end of the township which he never saw. The Bridges—cheap and fair though they be—owing to the intimate business relations between Allegheny and Birmingham and the old city, have become as great a nuisance as a toll bar would be if in the middle of Fifth or Federal streets. It is useless to enumerate the thousand and one details which bind the people of these communities together. The ties of business, custom, labor, friendship and property intermingle and ramify through every part of the district, as completely and inextricably as do the footsteps of the citizens. Our civic pride is due to the thereto of this consolidation of energies and interests.

Whether we live in Allegheny or Birmingham, Sharpsburgh or Sligo, East Liberty or Temperanceville, Peebles township or Reserve, we are all alike justly proud of the extent, the industry, the manufactures, the rivers, the hills, the valleys, and the commercial position. There are some of us in Allegheny who believe that if consolidation had been accomplished some years ago, our part of the grand corporation would have been in a much better condition than it is. Instead of having a hilly or so of bluff river bank, encroached upon by each rise in the Allegheny, until at some points it is a mile from the river, we would probably now have had a broad wharf, graded to the upper city limit, and paved from the mouth of the canal to the Hand-street bridge. Our city would have had a healthier growth caused by the encroachments of the manufacturers on the Pittsburgh side above the Railroad bridge will be a work of time and expense. Our commons would probably have been improved into some general purpose for the general good, when they could have been done at a moderate cost. Instead of beautiful public squares, we have as yet but a hundred acres or so of forest trees.

We would probably have had also free bridges, etc. and with free bridges, it is a reasonable supposition that many of the houses, and much of the population which now reside in Allegheny, and had of Pittsburgh would have instead preferred to fill up the vacant spaces to the west of Federal street. The writer thinks many benefits might be enumerated as special and obvious; but we forbear to detail them from prolixity now, and that the people understand them and will be in favor of consolidation by a very large majority. *Every man* in Allegheny to whom I have mentioned the subject, has expressed himself in favor of consolidation will be a necessity sooner or later. Most of them agree that the best time is the present.

B.

ALLEGHENY, April 20, 1867.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

PRESENT CORPORATION DEBTS.

Before reading this act of Assembly, the writer of these articles was himself in favor of consolidation, but some of its provisions have greatly staggered his faith, and incline him to the opinion that if it is not to be obtained on fairer terms, it had better be rejected for the present. For such portions of the proposed territory as needs the regulation and control of municipal government, consolidation may be preferable to separate corporate organization—more economical, and attended with less annoyance; but, it never can be either economical or satisfactory under the provisions of this act. It was expected by the people of the new districts that their interests would be regarded, and that they would be protected from liability for the debts of the old corporations; but in this they are sadly disappointed. The provision contained in regard to the debts of the existing indebtedness of the different cities, boroughs and townships is to the following effect:

A commissioners are to be appointed by the Court, who are to ascertain the entire amount of the indebtedness of each city, borough, or township, and also to value and appraise the corporate property of each, that is, the public square and commons, city buildings, fire engine houses, &c., at their cash market value; then the appraised value of the corporate property of each is to be deducted from the amount of its indebtedness, and the balance remaining, if any, is to be provided for by a special tax on the particular city, borough, or township itself. The amount of debt represented or balance by the corporate property in each instance becomes the debt, and is to be assumed by the new corporation, or consolidated city.

Now, let us see how this will work. Take the case of Allegheny as an example. Her indebtedness is in the neighborhood of three hundred thousand dollars, and her exclusive commons, engine houses, city hall, &c., cannot be appraised at less than that amount. Her commons, if divided into lots and sold, would bring probably a million of dollars. Hence Allegheny goes into the consolidation upon the principle which shifts the burden of her debts upon her neighbors, each of the new districts having to pay a little less than a fifth proportion of it. They acquire an interest to the same extent, it is true, in her corporate property, but we should like to know what possible benefit, immediately or remotely, can accrue to the people now free from the Allegheny commons, engine houses, or other corporate property.

This is one instance of the fairness of the proposed consolidation. Taking the city of Pittsburgh and it is still worse, inasmuch as her indebtedness and corporate property is ten times greater than that of Allegheny. The truth is, the measure in the bill now before the Legislature of the cities and boroughs that have debts to meet, but the reverse for the townships and such of the boroughs as have no debts to provide for. It is not an uncommon thing for an old farmer to say to partners to whom he owes a good deal of useless trumpery on the incoming partners in the process of taking stock, but we seldom meet with a case so bare-faced as this bill proposes, of getting a full share of the debts of the old concern is to be assumed in consideration of a nominal interest in property which can be of no possible use or benefit to any one else than the members of the firm themselves.

In this respect the measures of the bill are so obviously unfair that it is hardly possible any one, however anxious for consolidation, can be found to justify them. For, what possible benefit the borough of Sharpsburg, or the townships of Peebles, Collins, or Lower St. Clair, can derive from the Allegheny City Commons or other corporate property, it is hard to conceive, and yet the opposition is to charge them and the other included townships with a full proportionate share of the debts.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was the guest of Governor Geary on Sunday.

A destructive fire at Manayunk, Philadelphia, Sunday evening, destroyed the paper and pulp mills of J. D. Hoff & Co., causing a loss of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, upon which there is an insurance of overone hundred thousand dollars.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

BY THE CABLE.

Spain's Replies to England Evasive.

LATEST FOREIGN MARKET REPORTS.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—The steamer Chicago, from New York, arrived at Southampton. The steamer Hansa, from New York, has arrived here.

Spain's Replies Unsatisfactory.

LONDON, April 22.—Spain promises to give England full satisfaction and indemnity for the seizure of the Victoria, but her replies to the demands in the case of the Tornado continue evasive and unsatisfactory.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Noon.—Markets generally closed. Cotton very irregular. Corn firm.

The receipts of cotton at Liverpool for the year ending April 20th were 284,000 bales less than for the same time last year, instead of in excess as before reported.

LIVERPOOL, April 22, P. M.—Cotton declined ⅛ penny.

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Breadstuffs dull. Corn 43s 9d per quarter for mixed western. California wheat sold at 12s 3d per central.

Produce—bacon, pork 2s. Spirits turpentine 30s 6d. Tallow 46 9d for American. Petroleum—standard white 1s 6d per gallon.

London Markets.

LONDON, April 22, P. M.—Breadstuffs easy.

LONDON, April 22, Evening.—Sugar—Bid and nominal. Linseed 36s 9quarter for Calcutta.

MEXICO.

Capture of Puebla by Liberals.

Six General Officers Shot by Diaz.

GALVESTON, April 22.—The United States steamer Tahoma arrived from Tampico on the 15th. She brings positive confirmation of the capture of Puebla. It is represented that Ortega, who is in great favor with the citizens of Tampico, for whom they would pronounce, has not the remotest chance of success. Letters from the Liberal camp at Queretaro, say General Diaz shot six General officers, and sixty-one of the lower grade, who were captured at Puebla, it is alleged, in retaliation for the October decree.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1867.

THE JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS.

The steamer New York brought the Japanese Commissioners, who make a brief stay here before going to Washington.

Fatal Accident.

A freight train on the Long Island Railroad was smashed to pieces by running off the track near Jamaica, this morning, in consequence of one of the rails breaking and being caught in the rushing gear of one of the cars.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

A large sale of city real estate was made today under direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Very high prices were obtained.

LIFE SAVING COMMISSION.

The session of the Government Life Saving Commission will last two or three weeks longer. No decisions will be made till the close of the session.

DOUBTFUL RUMOR.

The *Express* has a rumor that the steamer General McCallum and brig Nellie Hammond, which left here some time since for Tampico, have been abandoned by their crews, and had of Pittsburgh would have instead preferred to fill up the vacant spaces to the west of Federal street. The writer thinks many benefits might be enumerated as special and obvious; but we forbear to detail them from prolixity now, and that the people understand them and will be in favor of consolidation by a very large majority. *Every man* in Allegheny to whom I have mentioned the subject, has expressed himself in favor of consolidation will be a necessity sooner or later. Most of them agree that the best time is the present.

B.

ALLEGHENY, April 20, 1867.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

PRESENT CORPORATION DEBTS.

Before reading this act of Assembly, the writer of these articles was himself in favor of consolidation, but some of its provisions have greatly staggered his faith, and incline him to the opinion that if it is not to be obtained on fairer terms, it had better be rejected for the present. For such portions of the proposed territory as needs the regulation and control of municipal government, consolidation may be preferable to separate corporate organization—more economical, and attended with less annoyance; but, it never can be either economical or satisfactory under the provisions of this act. It was expected by the people of the new districts that their interests would be regarded, and that they would be protected from liability for the debts of the old corporations; but in this they are sadly disappointed. The provision contained in regard to the debts of the existing indebtedness of the different cities, boroughs and townships is to the following effect:

A commissioners are to be appointed by the Court, who are to ascertain the entire amount of the indebtedness of each city, borough, or township, and also to value and appraise the corporate property of each, that is, the public square and commons, city buildings, fire engine houses, &c., at their cash market value; then the appraised value of the corporate property of each is to be deducted from the amount of its indebtedness, and the balance remaining, if any, is to be provided for by a special tax on the particular city, borough, or township itself. The amount of debt represented or balance by the corporate property in each instance becomes the debt, and is to be assumed by the new corporation, or consolidated city.

Now, let us see how this will work. Take the case of Allegheny as an example. Her indebtedness is in the neighborhood of three hundred thousand dollars, and her exclusive commons, engine houses, city hall, &c., cannot be appraised at less than that amount. Her commons, if divided into lots and sold, would bring probably a million of dollars. Hence Allegheny goes into the consolidation upon the principle which shifts the burden of her debts upon her neighbors, each of the new districts having to pay a little less than a fifth proportion of it. They acquire an interest to the same extent, it is true, in her corporate property, but we should like to know what possible benefit, immediately or remotely, can accrue to the people now free from the Allegheny commons, engine houses, or other corporate property.

This is one instance of the fairness of the proposed consolidation. Taking the city of Pittsburgh and it is still worse, inasmuch as her indebtedness and corporate property is ten times greater than that of Allegheny. The truth is, the measure in the bill now before the Legislature of the cities and boroughs that have debts to meet, but the reverse for the townships and such of the boroughs as have no debts to provide for. It is not an uncommon thing for an old farmer to say to partners to whom he owes a good deal of useless trumpery on the incoming partners in the process of taking stock, but we seldom meet with a case so bare-faced as this bill proposes, of getting a full share of the debts of the old concern is to be assumed in consideration of a nominal interest in property which can be of no possible use or benefit to any one else than the members of the firm themselves.

In this respect the measures of the bill are so obviously unfair that it is hardly possible any one, however anxious for consolidation, can be found to justify them. For, what possible benefit the borough of Sharpsburg, or the townships of Peebles, Collins, or Lower St. Clair, can derive from the Allegheny City Commons or other corporate property, it is hard to conceive, and yet the opposition is to charge them and the other included townships with a full proportionate share of the debts.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

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FROM RICHMOND.

Railroad Consolidation--Sale of Virginia's Interest in Railroads--Speech of Senator Wilson.

RICHMOND, April 22.—The Legislature passed a law levying a tax of thirty cents on the $100, to pay 4 per cent. annual interest on the public debt. As heretofore authorized, certificates will be issued for the deferred two per cent.

The law consolidating the four leading railroads connecting the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi with the Atlantic at Norfolk, provides that the interest the State owns in the roads to be consolidated, amounting to over fourteen million doll

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1867.

☞ THE DAILY COMMERCIAL *is circulated in all parts of the State, in Western Virginia, Ohio and adjacent States, and without comparison, is the best advertising medium in Pittsburgh.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *gives the only complete reports of the local markets published, and is accepted as authority by dealers at home and in all the principal cities.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is sold everywhere in the cars; and by News Dealers at all the principal points. Price five cents a copy.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *solicits local correspondence, giving events of interest, concisely written; also, of improvements, inventions and personal movements.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is the only paper in Pittsburgh that uses the telegraph freely. Its special dispatches are from correspondents selected for their intelligence and reliability.*

On the third page will be found notices of New Publications.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, in an article claiming for Cincinnati the largest population of the great cities of the West, says that at the recent city elections, Cincinnati cast 23,000 votes, Chicago 19,000, and St. Louis 14,000. The proposed limits of consolidated Pittsburgh polled at the October election, six months ago, 22,811 votes, and a vote taken now would doubtless show an increase of at least one thousand. This, according to the showing of the *Commercial*, would rank Pittsburgh the largest city in population in the West. The newspapers of Cincinnati and Chicago, as well as the people of those cities, pride themselves respectively on their great population, but their glory will have departed from them when the people of Pittsburgh consolidate their several municipalities.

THERE is a portion of the Southern people who do not relish the idea of soliciting the negro vote. Whether it is on account of their hereditary notion that negroes should not be admitted to suffrage, or because they have no hope of getting the votes of the negroes on their side, it is difficult to decide. WADE HAMPTON, however, does not appear to be troubled with any delicate scruples on the subject, either through traditionary prejudice or through lack of hope. He goes in for the negro vote, and is ready to take all fish that his net can draw in. And it is probable, that should it come to a pinch, the delicate cavilers against negro suffrage, among the old "massas," would be willing to receive, or perchance to solicit, the votes of their late slaves. We do not think, however, that there is the least chance of their getting any considerable number, and they may as well, if they enjoy it, continue to indulge their ancient prejudices and their habitual speech on the subject.

THE OLD ANTAGONISM.

The strictly party papers on both sides indicate, too plainly to allow of mistake, that the essential matters of difference between them are the same, that they have been in past years. We do not now refer to the prominent selfish interest and the ambition for office, which animate more or less of the individuals in both, but we refer to the questions of policy about which they have disagreed. No sensible person can open a Democratic or a Southern paper without discovering that they have the same general tone of sentiment that they have had during the past six years. And the same is true of the journals which advocate the Union cause, in connection with the Republican party.

The change attempted in the party name of the latter, by those who have, all along, stood in the attitude of hostility to it, is but a ruse for facilitating their opposition and for divesting it of the odium which attached to that opposition under a different name. The fact is, however, that Unionism and Radicalism—the name now most used by its opponents—are identical. The party which sustained the Union, by arms against the rebels, and by votes against the Democrats in sympathy with them, was the same that they now call Radical. They speak and act in opposition to the Radicals as they did against the Unionists. And it is for the same reasons, viz.: their different and irreconcilable sentiments and feelings toward the Union. When they speak of Radicals they mean Union men, or in other words, Republicans.

A distinction among Republicans is imagined for the sake of producing it, as the only hope of the opposition lies in divisions among the Union party. But the Republican party is too well cemented together by love of the Union and by hatred to treason and rebellion, to be distracted or materially disturbed by so weak a policy. Just so long as the Union has opponents this party will rally strong for its defense.

SPECULATION AND REGULAR BUSINESS.

In reports of the condition of the markets and of financial matters and trade, in different parts of the country, we often see it noticed that there is nothing undertaken in a speculative way. This is noticed as evidence of a dull and unsatisfactory condition. It is probably a result of such condition, and not by any means a cause of it. In fact, it is to be regarded as a promise of better times. Speculative business, as it is technically termed, is not usually favorable to the normal and steady methods of carrying on different kinds of business; on which, after all, the prosperity of individuals and communities mainly relies. Speculative business may benefit individuals, here and there; but the mass of people must employ their skill, labor and capital in regular business as contrasted with that which is speculative. And this is likely to thrive best when speculative business is at a discount.

It is probably one of the most prolific sources of embarrassment, one of the most common occasions of heavy loss, among business men, that speculative business is from time to time stimulated by rare cases of individual success, and especially if facilities for borrowing money are such as to encourage great numbers leaving ordinary and regular business, to follow the example and plunge into speculative enterprises, which are always more or less hazardous. To us, then, it looks encouraging for regular industry and enterprise, when it is reported that nothing is doing in a speculative way.

BEREA SCHOOL IN KENTUCKY.

This is an institution located where it is needed—about forty miles south of Lexington, Kentucky. It was broken up during the war, and is now resumed, having had 187 scholars in 1866, of which 91 were white and 96 colored. It is designed for the education of all, without distinction, who will avail themselves of its aid. The price of tuition and board is cheap. The curriculum of studies in the several departments is good.

The institution is in the midst of the most loyal population of Kentucky, several of the adjoining counties having sent to the Union army more men than were legally liable to military duty. It has land enough for its purposes, and no debt, but is deficient in buildings. It solicits funds for the erection of such as are needed. The Rev. John G. Fee, President of the Board of Trustees, is in this city on this business, and will ask of our liberal citizens some aid in his work. The institution has been patronized by the American Missionary Association, and is warmly recommended by Chief Justice Chase, General Fisk, of St. Louis, Prof. Park, of Andover, Mass., several Professors of Yale College, and others. It has high and benevolent objects. It has had a trying history, in part by being in advance of the times. The suppression of the slavery rebellion has brought the times up with it, and the said it asks will doubtless be given.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* does not fail to improve the opportunity afforded by the late charter election in Chicago to make the comparison between the two cities. Cincinnati, it claims, among all "large cities in the west," "takes the lead," but it concedes that Chicago "has attained half the size of Cincinnati." It is something to concede as much as that.

Gen. Rosecrans after the Battle of Chicamauga.

A writer in a New York paper is giving some personal recollections of Gen. Rosecrans shortly after the battle of Chicamauga. The writer strives to convey the idea that "the guillotine at Washington" did an unjust thing in removing the General—a point in regard to which the public is still somewhat divided. But the division is only to the extent the public mind is accurately informed. It is certainly true that the superceding of Rosecrans with Thomas took the Army of the Cumberland somewhat by surprise—but every man in that army felt that the time had fully come when something must be done, and the best informed were convinced that, hard as it seemed, the appointment of Thomas was for the best. The powers at Washington acted wisely. The information on which the action was predicated was the very best; given reluctantly, no doubt, and not wholly through formal official reports. After the disaster at Chicamauga, Rosecrans seemed to have lost his head, and he settled down into a condition of inaction that threatened the worst of consequences. The true history of that period has never been published. To say nothing of Wheeler's raid—to us one of the most disastrous of the rebels ever made—ten thousand animals had already died of starvation, and things were daily getting worse. Retreat across the Tennessee river, the abandonment of Chattanooga, and, consequently, a vast amount of Government property—for, so low was the condition of our animals, to bring it away would have been impossible—was already in the mind of Rosecrans; and, if we mistake not, a certain map with blue lines, drawn by his own hand, indicating the prospective retreat, is now in existence. These and a thousand things convinced those to whom they were known that a new head was absolutely necessary—but there was nothing so convincing as the fact that Rosecrans was depending solely for supplies on the single, impossible route over Waldram Ridge. The traveler over it from Bridgeport to Chattanooga—which we were at this critical period—would be convinced of nothing so much as the straightened condition to which the Army of the Cumberland had already become reduced—a condition which Rosecrans either did not comprehend, or, comprehending it, was utterly at a loss how to act. It was at this moment he was relieved, and not a day too soon.

THE St. Louis Board of Health are setting an example which other cities—Pittsburgh included—would do well to follow. That city is being thoroughly cleaned and the most stringent measures are being taken to enforce the laws in regard to the accumulation of filth. Last year St. Louis, in a peculiar manner, suffered from the ravages of the cholera, and it is to the credit of the citizens that they are not disposed to lay themselves liable to another visitation of the kind. They who wait till they are scourged before they obey the laws of health, generally pay a heavy penalty; though they may escape for a season, the scourge when it does come—as come it will—will be all the more terrible.

SHOCKING SUICIDE IN READING.—An English lady, named Mrs. Isabella Colthard, boarding with her husband at the Washington House, Reading, was found dead in her room last Saturday morning, her throat cut from ear to ear. Deceased arose in the night while her husband was asleep, and deliberately reclined on the floor with her head over the wash basin, when she drew a razor twice across her throat. The suicide was fifty-three years of age, and for thirty years had lived harmoniously with her husband. It is supposed the deed was caused by temporary aberration of mind.

THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.—The Union Convention of Chester county have elected Capt. J. R. Potts as Senatorial, and Washington Townsend, J. Smith Futhey and Wayne McVeigh, Esqs., as Representative delegates to the Union State Convention, which meets in Williamsport, Wednesday, June 26th. The Convention unanimously recommended Hon. Wm. Butler, President Judge of the Chester District, as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

JUDGE SHARKEY, it is understood, has about given up all hope of getting an injunction against anybody under the military reconstruction law. He says that the ruling of the Court last Monday virtually goes to the extent of deciding that officers acting in obedience to executive orders are shielded by the executive prerogatives, and can no more be touched than Mr. Johnson himself.

IT is stated that the petition sent from America to have the whole of the Paris Exhibition closed on the Sabbath "only excites guffaws of laughter." Sunday on the continent is the day of fun and frolic, of recreation—high and low—in Paris the day for Imperial display and finest fashion. Brother Jonathan and John Bull may close their departments—but the show will go on nevertheless.

THE New York *Herald* establishment has been transferred to the magnificent new building on the site of the old Barnum's Museum. The occasion is celebrated by the exhibition of a wonderful amount of laudation of its own powers and success—all very natural, and, under the circumstances perhaps, quite excusable.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILK was sold in the Grecian market by women, and Prof. Felton says: "It frequently reached the customer in the shape of milk and water." Indeed, so very likely was this to be the case that the following simple method of detecting the fraud was very much in vogue: "A little milk was dropped upon the thumb nail; if the milk was pure it would remain in its place, if not it would flow away."

As an illustration of the perfect condition to which the working of the Atlantic cable has been brought, a London paper mentions that recently in the business of three entire days, during which messages were transmitted containing 24,460 letters or 1,800 letters when added for repetition, the Deputies showed a mistake of only one letter, consisting in the substitution of Patterson for Patterson.

One million postage stamps, carefully packed, says the Daily *Advertiser*, amount to three and one-third cubic feet, say the size of a good croquet box; they cover six hundred and seventy-five square yards. From the latter figures an idea may be formed of their use for papering rooms, which is one of the supposed uses to which eccentric gentlemen are supposed to put them. One million postage stamps weigh about 100 pounds.

The ship William Cummins arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday with a cargo of 80,000 bushels of California wheat, which will net the owners a profit of over $50,000

Among the latest mining news from the Upper Missouri is the discovery of very rich and extensive copper deposits in the valley of Muscleshell, about sixty-five miles from Helena, Montana. The steamboat men are making active preparations to turn this new source of wealth to account.

A circular issued by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., states that since the first appearance of Webster's Elementary Speller, some thirty-five years ago, not less than 40,000,000 copies have been printed. Its actual sales during the past year were over 1,396,000 copies—equal to 3,751 copies per day for the 311 working days in the year, or 391 per hour, allowing ten hours per day—making an average production of eight and a half complete books per minute, or one every seven seconds.

A top has been invented in Paris, called the prolific top; it is set spinning by a thread and needle. As soon as it is fairly in motion, a half dozen small tops come out of it—how? that is the inventor's secret—and begin to spin around it like the satellites of Jupiter, and after some time the top reabsorbs them.

A man who had joined a temperance society and regretted it, was told by his physician to drink an ounce of whisky daily. Turning to his arithmetic and finding that six drams make an ounce, he was enabled to drink all he wanted without any scruples.

PERSONAL.

—Bishop Lynch, speaking of the death of Bishop Simon, said: "Early Tuesday morning I said Mass and hastened here, as soon as I could. I found the Bishop very ill, and I asked him did he know me? He feebly raised his head and said he did. Then falling back on his pillow he continued to repeat, 'Into Thy hands, O, Lord, I commend my spirit!' Gradually he became less conscious, but I could see his lips in constant motion, as in prayer."

—During his recent visit to Ottawa, Illinois, Mr. Wendell Phillips was honored by a peculiar Democratic courtesy. On the evening of the lecture, Mr. Clancy, the Mayor of the town, sent the City Marshal with a note addressed to Mr. Phillips, requiring him to pay a license fee of $10, as required for every exhibition of sleight-of-hand, &c., and although informed that the lecturer's enterprise was an educational one, the money was exacted all the same. N. B.—Persons suffering from Feild Breath, arising from disorder of digestion or defective teeth, will find these an effectual and pleasant remedy.

—A Massachusetts paper has the following: "An Ohio merchant died recently, leaving a fortune of $80,000 to his affianced wife, provided she remains single until she is twenty-four. This heiress has been for two years an operative in a woolen mill at Holyoke, but is now wedding with her parents in New Salem."

—M. Berryer, the famous French advocate, does not take kindly to the changes going on in Paris. He is living in the place where he has lived for fifty-five years, and to his landlord, who proposed to tear down to build bigger, he said: "I am now seventy-eight years old, and at my age it would be cruel to force me to carry my habits and penates elsewhere, to unfamiliar walls. Give me only three years, and may he heaven will, no arrange matters as to satisfy you and make me insensible to all changes. Few men live long after their eighthieth year."

—A New England woman thinks she has found Paradise in Florida. She writes as follows: "I believe I have at last found the fabulous country where the month of March is delightful. My visit here has been like sunshine and spring to a frost-bitten plant. I have had more life—more real—more appetite—more conscious pleasure in existence, than I have had for years in New England. I must be in my future home, for at least half the year, if I am to live and do anything. Here I am a living woman! at the North I am for six months a half dead one."

—When Napoleon and his wife got to the English department in their round of the exhibition at opening day, two sailors seemed to be foremost in cheering, and were conspicuous in the crowd. The Empress smiled upon them, and smote their hearts. "Ah, Bill," said the one to the other, "she gav me a look." "In the great crowd, rushing and bustling about, and filling the car with a rattle of French dear—M sirs, one heard with a sort of bewilderment interpolated in all their genuineness, "Ah, Bill, she gav me such a look."

Marshall's "Lincoln."

Really great portraits of persons distinguished in history, are among the rarest of rare works of Art. In this country we have had hitherto to be satisfied with one; though that one was confessedly so good as to be worth any number of the mechanically executed pictures of its class where of most European countries can show whole galleries-full. The fact was, until two years ago, we had possessed but a single national character so supremely great as to inspire a special genius capable of conferring immortality—through the only certain art-process—upon a single canvas. Up to that time we had but Washington and Stuart's portrait of him, because, for eighty years, we had been making no history—producing no historical characters; simply manufacturing politics—generating politicians.

Occasion—such an occasion as the world never before witnessed—gave us a new leaf of history, gave for witness—gave us a new type of national heroism in Abraham Lincoln, has given us another master-hand whereby his image and counterfeit presentment shall be handed down to our posterity. Henceforth Stewart's Washington and Marshall's Lincoln will hold an equal place, as portraits of the two men whom circumstances have made the most illustrious among Americans, the one as he who held the responsibilities of government at the country's birth—the other as he to whom a more momentous trust was delegated during the country's regeneration. Others may come after these in the course of time; but for many years, at least, it may be predicted that opportunity will not occur for calling any into equal prominence. We may all the while have giants beneath the placid surface of affairs, but no great national throw will occur to bring them to the surface. In our own period Washington and Lincoln will assuredly together occupy an eminence in the national Valhalla a step above that of the most distinguished of their respective contemporaries. It is this which endows them with an interest and importance peculiar to themselves and which gives so superior a value to any record or remembrance of them.

Of the *paintings* by Stuart and Marshall, however, it is not our intention to speak. Both are so admirable as to have acquired the exceptional distinction to which we have previously referred; but both are comparatively unknown to the public, except through the medium of copies on copper and steel. Mr. Marshall has had the advantage over his predecessor in being himself one of the greatest of modern engravers, and, by this means, he has done what Stuart could not—popularized his work in his own life time; himself having the glorious satisfaction of seeing his own handiwork made everywhere a household god. He had previously accomplished as much for Stuart's splendid effort; but, in multiplying his own creation, he has far surpassed the earlier reputation which that reflected on him.

This magnificent line engraving of his own portrait of Lincoln, is indeed, the most powerful, finished, and in every way most meritorious work of its kind ever attempted on this continent. Taken as it is, from a painting for which Mr. Lincoln never gave a sitting; for which the material was gathered—immaterially almost—from other paintings and photographs; materially, in reality, from knowledge of the subject's own life-fund study of the immutable phases of it, outward manifestation—taken in this way, it gives, with, probably, more graphic hold upon the popular eye than the original, the most essentially just, faithful and expressive an idea of intellectual firmness so strong, yet tender, so homely, yet so grand—of our beloved Martyr President than any other that has ever been attempted. The modelling of the face is marvellous in delicate capacity for conveying the impression of muscular mobility and involuntary tendency toward emotional change, while the flesh tints and texture of the hair give an idea of color in the most skillful touch in the other that we have never seen surpassed. The boldness of the background is remarkable and reminds us of those we sometimes find in engravings of the older masters, who usually wielded the *burin* with no nervous fingers.

Criticism as to the absolute accuracy of the likeness to Mr. Lincoln belongs more properly to the painting than the engraving; but what is true of the former must, to regards the latter, be held as truthful too; and, in this connection, innumerable capable and famous judges have enunciated the most earnest and enconiastic opinions. Mr. Herndon, Mr. Lincoln's former law partner, for instance, says: "The eyes and features of the face are almost exact—are true to nature. In this portrait the artist has caught Mr. Lincoln in kindness, tenderness and reflection combined—and in my humble opinion this is the best portrait of Mr. Lincoln I have seen." John G. Whittier exclaims with genuine poetic fervor: "It was never my privilege to know Abraham Lincoln personally, and his widow must have more or less failed to satisfy my conception of him. They might be, and probably were what are called 'good likenesses,' so far as outline and detail were concerned, but to me, they always seemed to lack one great essential of an entire portrait—its informing spirit of the man within. This I find in Marshall's portrait. The old harsh lines and unmistakable mouth are there, without flattery or compromise, but over all and through all, the pathetic sadness, the wise simplicity and tender humanity of the man are visible. It is the face of the speaker at Gettysburg, and the writer of the second Inaugural." And matter-of-fact Mr. Stanton declares: "In every respects it represents his living expression with more accuracy than any other that has come under my observation." While Mr. William Lloyd Garrison more warmly remarks, "The nobility of Mr. Lincoln's features was quite remarkable, according as his moods were sad, meditative, conversational or jubilant, and therefore, rendering it extremely difficult to sketch them satisfactorily. Mr. Marshall, in my opinion, has very successfully hit the exact medium, blending gravity with sweetness, simplicity with strength, and native modesty with force of character." To testimonials such as these nothing we might say could add one word of weight, and would not be superfluous. All we can do is to—heartily, whole humbly—endorse them.

The fact that this superb line engraving is issued from the celebrated Boston and New York publishing house of Tickner and Fields, is sufficient guarantee of the high character of the work—if none other were afforded—and also that every copy passed into the hands of subscribers will be a fine and unblemished impression. In Pittsburgh the agency for its sale has been established at Gillespie's, on Wood street, under the superintendence of Mr. J. H. Hubbard, who also has had confided to his care for the same purpose the whole of Western Pennsylvania.

MASSILLON HOTEL BILLS.—A Massillon correspondent explains the item which appeared in these columns on the 17th inst., relative to a sick man having to pay fifteen hundred dollars for board and medicines during seventy-two days illness. It seems the invalid was attended by three persons constantly, all of whom were boarding at the hotel, two of them, lady relatives, taking their meals in their rooms. His hotel bill was four hundred and seventy dollars, and as they occupied the rooms, with fire and gas, this was considered a moderate charge. The case is not as bad as it was reported, and Massillon people need not be set down as extortioners.

THE UNION AND TITUSVILLE RAILROAD.—The Union, Erie county *Star*, says the Union and Titusville Railroad will be completed and in operation with the iron inside of six months. Nearly all the floating debt of the Company has been funded, and a nearly sufficient amount of new subscriptions secured to complete the work. Those who have the matter in hand have now some $40,000 already tied up in the road, besides about $100,000 more invested there in real estate, and it is unreasonable to suppose that so much money is to be lost or idle when the means are at command to save it.

NEW IRON FURNACE AT COLUMBIA.—The Columbia *Spy* says: The work for the new furnace of the Wright-ville Iron Company has commenced. The foundations are being dug, and the material and machinery are ordered. The company expect to have their furnace ready by about the first of October. This company was chartered by the last Legislature, and has a capital eighty thousand dollars.

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,

PETERSON'S

CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT,

Is not only a relief, but a radical cure for those pests of the feet. Mr. J. W. Barker, the Market street Dry Goods Merchant, says Peterson's Ointment removed the pain almost immediately, and ultimately removed the corns from his feet.

Try it, and Relief is certain.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market st., corner Diamond near Fifth.

COMPOUND

Charcoal Biscuit,

OR

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC FOOD,

Composed of recently Calcined Willow Charcoal, &c., combined with Graham Flour.

On account of the difficulty and unpleasantness of taking Charcoal, it has not hitherto been employed, either by physician or patient, as much as its valuable medicinal properties demand. This objection is now overcome, as these Biscuits are not only free from disagreeable taste, but are more palatable and highly nutritious.

RECENTLY CALCINED WILLOW CHARCOAL

Is a powerful Disinfectant and Absorbent, and when administered internally is a valuable remedy for Heartburn, Waterbrash, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Eructation, Constipation and other forms of Indigestion. It is employed in three complaints with the most favorable results by eminent physicians, both in Europe and America. Amongst others, M. Belloc found it especially efficacious in Gastralia, etc., and his observations were confirmed by the French Academy of Medicine; other noted men recommend its use, for which reason our Dispensary, &c. These Biscuits should be taken three or four times a day, and may be used at meals, in place of ordinary bread. For infants, soften one or two in milk or water, and give to prevent Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulence, &c.

N. B.—Persons suffering from Feild Breath, arising from disorder of digestion or defective teeth, will find these an effectual and pleasant remedy.

Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity,

JOSEPH FLEMING,

DRUGGIST,

Corner of Market street and the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Penna. THPS

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

CLOSING OUT OF A

Wholesale Clothing Establishment,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

The undersigned would announce to their friends and the general public, that they have removed the balance of their stock in the THIRD STORY of the Building (No. 137 Wood street,) heretofore occupied by us, where we will CLOSE OUT the remainder of our Goods. We offer GREAT BARGAINS in

Ready-Made Clothing,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

PIECE GOODS, &c.

☞ Country Merchants, Dealers, and all in want of Clothing, should call soon.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.,

No. 137 Wood St., third floor.

DUPLEX SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS,

The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.

(*SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.*)

Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STOCK.

BATES & BELL

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR

NEW GOODS.

SHAWLS,

MANTLES,

LINEN GOODS,

DRESSES,

SILKS,

PERCALES,

DIMITIES.

LAWNS.

21 FIFTH STREET.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FISH.

ONE THOUSAND PACKAGES,

BBLS. HF. BBLS. QR. BBLS. AND KITTS,

Mackerel,

FOR SALE LOW BY

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

HOLLMAN'S IMPERIAL WINE

VINEGAR. Pure Old Cider, for family use. Also, Concentrated Extract of Beef, Shaker Dried Corn, Peas, a full assortment of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, in store and for sale by

LEWIS & M'CLURE, Grocers,

346 Liberty street.

MISHLER'S

HERB BITTERS.

THE

GREAT DYSPEPSIA CURE.

We have received the following communication from Capt. EDWARD DYER, of East Liberty, bearing strong testimony to the great virtues of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, as a remedy for DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

EAST LIBERTY, March 25, 1867.

MESSRS. FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON—

Gentlemen: I write to add my testimony to that of thousands of others as to the merits of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, that the sick and afflicted may have the benefit of my experience with your *Invaluable Medicine*. For many years I have been afflicted with the very worst form of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Only those who have been afflicted as I have know the trouble, pain and misery endured. After suffering a number of years, I was induced to try MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. The result was that a small quantity of this most excellent Medicine has effected a radical cure in my case, and I here take occasion to recommend its use to all persons similarly afflicted. I am much pleased to see that we are I have a Branch House for the sale of this remedy in Pittsburgh.

Hoping that MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS will meet with that approbation and extended sale their great merits entitle them, and that I may speak to thousands of our suffering fellow creatures may be healed, as I have been, by the use of this remedy by virtue and curative powers, I am truly, yours,

EDWARD DYER.

☞ Sold by all respectable Druggists.

BRANCH HOUSE, NO. 26 MARKET ST.

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,

AGENTS.

THS

SHERIFF'S SALE.—GLASS FACTORY FOR SALE.—AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A BARGAIN.—By virtue of an order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Portage county, Ohio, to me directed, I shall offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the door of the Court House of said county, in Ravenna, on TUESDAY, the 30 day of May, A. D., 1867, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the following described property, viz: the Glass Works of the late firm of Avery Brothers. This glass house is built entirely of stone and is said to be one of the best in the United States. It is located in a region where an abundance of the best material for making glass can be obtained at small expense. There is a railroad switch to the door of the factory. There is 12 Acres of Land belonging to the Glass Works upon which they are located. There is besides, 2 Acres of Land belonging to them in the township of Franklin, containing a large part of the celebrated Franklin Glass Rock, the best material known for making glass. Everything in readiness to put the fire in the furnace. Appraised at $9,350. Terms cash.

HENRY C. PAYNE, Sheriff of Portage county, Ohio.

TAYLOR & HORTON, Attorneys.

Ravenna, O., April 1, 1867. 7

THE ELLIPTIC

SEWING MACHINES

Were awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, and at Maryland Institute for 1866. Has all the

Wheeler & Wilson Improvements.

And some which are used on no other machine. They never fail to give perfect satisfaction.

Call and see them at

21 FIFTH STREET.

TF

FLOATERS.

100 bbls fresh YARMOUTH BLOATER HERRING

Just received and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.,

Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

PRESERVED AND DRY GINGER.

1 case PRESERVED GINGER, in pots;

1 case CONSERVE or DRY GINGER, in boxes;

To arrive and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.

JELLIES.

GUARA, CURRANT, APPLE, BLACKBERRY,

PEACH, QUINCE AND ORANGE JELLIES,

for sale by

REYMER & BROS.

OYSTERS.

300 dozen SPICED AND COVE OYSTERS,

BEST QUALITY,

In store and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.,

Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

Constantly on hand; quality warranted. Liberal Inducements to parties buying in lots.

W. M. GORMLY,

tf 271 Liberty street.

SPRING WAGONS.

TWO NEW LIGHT BUILT ONE HORSE

SPRING WAGONS,

Eastern made, with Patent Rubber Locks, will be sold at 50 per cent. less than manufacturer's prices. Inquire of **ROBERT F. WEDDELL,**

corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

CANNONSBURG AND WASHINGTON.—The undersigned will start his

DAILY LINE OF HACKS,

From McDonald's Station on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, MONDAY, April 15, 1867. Extra conveyances will be furnished when desired.

MERRICK M'CLOY.

FOR SALE—FLOUR—

100 bbls Fawn Lake,
100 bbls Arctic,
100 bbls Harbor Mills,
50 boxes Factory Cheese,
25 packages White Fish,
25 packages Mackerel,

STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

DON'T

BE DECEIVED

By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away. Buy a GROVER & BAKER, at No. 18 FIFTH STREET. 209

MAY AND JULY COUPONS.

WANTED,

MAY AND JULY

COUPONS.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON

APPROVED COLLATERALS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

CORNER WOOD AND FOURTH STREETS.

tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ICE, ICE.

WATCH FOR THE WAGON,

The undersigned, successors to K. BLAIR, respectfully solicit a liberal share of the old customers and the public generally for their

SUPERIOR DUQUESNE ICE,

Which they will furnish promptly and at LIBERAL RATES. Wagons running in both cities. All orders left at KEYMER & BROS., 126 Wood street, or at KENNEDY & LATHROP'S, 43 Federal street, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention.

J. A. DIEBOLD & CO.

I cheerfully recommend my successors to my friends and the public generally for their ability and promptness in endeavoring to please their patrons.

K. BLAIR.

ISAAC CRAIG,

OUT-LET SAW MILL,

Foot of Craig St., Allegheny City,

Keeps constantly on hands a large stock of Seasoned Joists, Timber,
Window Frame Stuff,
Sub-Sills, Lintels,
Sills, Plates,
Scantling, Decking,
Boards, Flooring Plank,
Sporting,
Pailings, Lath, &c.

He will fill orders for sawed stuff with promptness and at fair rates. tf

BERTHS FOR

LIVERPOOL AND PARIS.

On any of the Fine Iron Steamers of the "National Steam Navigation Company's" Line, Leaving New York

EVERY SATURDAY,

Passage Lower and Accommodations equal to any Line, can be Secured and Cabin Plans seen at the office of

N. GRATTAN MURPHY,

NO. 111 FOURTH ST., ROOM 2,

Agent for National Steam Navigation Co.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,

WHITE LEAD WORKS,

South End of the Monongahela Bridge.

OFFICE, AT THE WORKS.

THESE WORKS, JUST COMPLETED, NOW OFFER TO CONSUMERS AND THE TRADE,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE

OF

PURE WHITE LEAD.

GREAT

Watch Sale.

ON THE POPULAR ONE PRICE PLAN,

Giving every Patron a Handsome and Reliable Watch for the Low Price of TEN DOLLARS.

Without Regard to Value,

AND NOT TO BE PAID FOR UNLESS PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY.

100 Solid Gold Hunting Watches ..... $200 to $750
100 Magnificent Solid Gold Watches ..... 150 to 300
100 Ladies' Watches, enameled ..... 100 to 300
100 Solid Hunting Chronometer Watches ..... 200 to 500
500 Gold Hunting English Levers ..... 200 to 250
500 Gold Hunting Duplex Watches ..... 200 to 250
500 Gold Hunting American Watches ..... 100 to 250
500 Silver Hunting Levers ..... 50 to 150
500 Silver Hunting Duplex Watches ..... 50 to 150
500 Gold Ladies' Watches ..... 50 to 150
1,000 Gold Hunting English Watches ..... 50 to 100
1,000 Miscellaneous Silver Watches ..... 50 to 100
1,000 Hunting Silver Watches ..... 30 to 50
5,000 Assorted Watches, all kinds ..... 10 to 25

☞ Every patron will receive which by this arrangement at $10, while it may be worth $750. No partiality shown.

We wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent Stock. Certificates naming the articles are placed in sealed envelopes, well mixed, and those are entitled to the articles named on their certificate upon payment of Ten Dollars. Whether it is a Watch worth $750 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the article named thereon, and no more than one Watch, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued less than $10 is named on the certificates, all will be sure to get a Watch. It is NO LOTTERY, but a straightforward legitimate transaction, as all who may be participant in it will be the most satisfied.

A single certificate will be sent, by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of 25 cts., five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty-three and elegant premium for $5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for $10, one hundred and most superb Watch for $15. To agents or those wishing employment this is a rare opportunity. It is legitimately conducted business, duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Try us.

WRIGHT, BRO., & CO., Importers,

161 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FOR TAILORS,

FOR DRESSMAKERS,
FOR SHOEMAKERS,
FOR SADDLERS,
FOR CARRIAGE TRIMMERS,

THE ÆTNA

SEWING MACHINES

ARE THE BEST IN USE.

Call and see them at 24 FIFTH STREET.

BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents.

TF

COLHOUN & EDWARDS,

IMPORTERS OF

SODA ASH AND CHEMICALS,

Offer for sale in store here, and in bond in New York and Philadelphia, and to arrive,

Common and Refined Soda Ash

Of Hutchinson's, Kurtz's, Crossfield's, Johnson's and Gamble's make, highly carbonated for glass manufacture.

Caustic Soda Ash,

For soap and paper manufacture.

BLEACHING POWDERS.
Crude and Refined NITRATE SODA.
CAUSTIC SODA, BI CARB SODA.
SAL SODA, MANGANESE, for Glass and Steel manufacture.
HUNGARIAN BLACK LEAD, double hammer brand.
ARSENIC, ALUM, lump and ground.
SAL AMMONIA, BORAX, COPPERAS, &c., &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 95 Water and 122 First St.

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

COR. SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

And Corner Beaver and Chestnut Streets,

MANCHESTER.

All kinds of WATER, GAS and STEAM FIXTURES kept constantly on hand. 6:12

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED,

$50,000 IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED; interest 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, besides an interest in a paying operation, equal to the amount of the loan, as a bonus. For particulars address

HEAD, ESTATE SECURITY,
La Pierre House, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Beautifully situated on the second bank in the Borough of Rochester, Pa., commanding a fine view of the Ohio river, and within three minutes' walk of the railroad station; trains for Pittsburgh nearly every hour. Contains eight rooms, with Washhouse, Stable, Carriage-house and other outbuildings; Garden, Orchard and plenty of fruit. Price low. Possession given immediately. For further particulars address CHAS. B. HURST, Rochester, Pa.

PITTSBURGH NURSERY AND

OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

(Successors to John Murdoch, Jr.) NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa., solicit attention to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Grape Vines and Greenhouse Plants. ☞ Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouse every fifteen minutes.

WASHINGTON MILLS—WASHINGTON STREET, near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator.

W. W. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer of Pearl Barley, Oat Meal and Corn Meal, Rye Flour and Chopped Feed.

Orders delivered in either City, Free of charge.

Grain of all kinds Chopped and Corn Shelled, on short notice, Pittsburgh

The Daily Commercial

THE ROBINS HAVE COME BACK AGAIN.

There's a call upon the housetop, and answer from the plain,
There's a warble in the sunshine, a twitter in the rain;
And through my heart, at sound of these,
There comes a nameless thrill,
As sweet as odor to the rose,
Or verdure to the hill;
And all the year seems morning's
My heart pours forth its strain:
"Good bless the dear old robins,
Who have come back again."

For they bring a thought of summer, of dreamy, luscious days,
Of kissing-cuts in the meadow, making a golden haze;
A longing for the clover blooms,
For trees all spotted o'er,
The fragrant orchards where the bees
With droning murmurs go.
I dream of all the beauties
Of summer's golden relish,
And sing: "God keep the robins,
Who have come back again."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF MADAME RECAMIER. Translated from the French and edited by Josephine M. Luyster. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Pittsburgh: John W. Pittock.

The taste for that species of historical development, which is obtained through the publication of the correspondence of distinguished persons, is one which has of late years almost become a mania. Those who have made history a special study have long ceased to place any very great reliance on the generalizations of facts and dogmatic philosophic speculations which go to make up the commonly received counts of past periods and events. They want now, not merely an abstract and brief chronicle of a time, sketched as it were upon the outside curtain of a show; but they insist on going behind,the scenes for themselves, seeing the actors and critically examining the inmets and paraphenalia by which they were surrounded. Hence the estimation in which such works as Froude's "Henry the Eighth" and "Elizabeth," and Hepworth Dixon's "Richard the Third" are held. Hence the still wider and more marked popularity of books compounded directly from collections of public archives and private memoranda, of secret missives of great men and confidential letters of intriguing dames. The world dearly loves gossip and revels in tid-bits of scandal, and these are nowhere to be found in such proportion as beneath the seal which covers the secrecy of epistolary interchanges of feeling and sentiment and opinion.

These memoirs of Madame Recamier are entirely thus made up. The book is a chain of miscellaneous correspondence, the links of which are kept in something like consecutive arrange, ment by a slight string of narrative with just enough of explanatory comment to make clear and comprehensible passages of vague allusion and incidents that doubt and mystery have shrouded. Madame Recamier, throughout the most important epoch in the history of France, was the queen of the Parisian salons,and the most beautiful woman of her time—her claim to the latter being, singular as it may appear, as freely acknowledged by lovely and accomplished rivals of her own sex as by the universal masculine voice of the period. All the leading spirits of the Revolution were constant guests of her salons, or rather the house of her husband, a wealthy and influential banker. After the establishment of the Empire, though not in favor with Napoleon, who was, with characteristic bluntness, jealous of her influence, her wonderful power over society did not in the least decrease. She shone tranquilly throughout the whole duration and the Orleanist episode, and was long the beloved center of a wide circle of charming and affectionate friends which the revolution of 1848 one more changed the whole surface of the political affairs of her country. But she had long given up all interest in participation in public matters, and the latter portion of her memoirs scarcely makes passing reference to them. In the second year of the revolution she fell a victim to that terrible visitation by which it will ever be remembered, sweeping around her to the last true and faithful friends, whom even the dread of disease could not keep from still showing the esteem and affection in which they held her. The story of the lady's life—piquantly set forth as it is in the letters that passed between herself and friends—and among her friends without any intervention—is one of the most singularly eventful and tranquilly romantic of a whole recorded range of female fame, and altogether, it is a pleasant life to read about.

It suggests but one unpleasant feature to

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

ALLEGHENY CONVENTION.—A special meeting of the Allegheny Councils will be held this evening. Elections to fill vacancies in the city offices and other business of importance will be transacted.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—During the last session of the Legislature, an act was passed authorizing the borough of McKeesport to grade and pave the streets. Under the provisions of this act, operations have already commenced, and the work is progressing finely.

FOR SALE.—Attention is directed to the advertisement in "For Sale" department, offering for sale a farm of one hundred and fifty acres of land, eleven miles from the city, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The property is admirably situated and will prove valuable to a purchaser who can attend to it.

NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.—The Baptist congregation in McKeesport are erecting a magnificent edifice, on the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, in that borough, which is rapidly approaching completion. The lecture room is now used as a place of worship by the congregation.

BOY FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner Clawson received a telegraphic dispatch yesterday, stating that the body of a boy was found in the Monongahela river, near Farrow & Gumbert's Coal Works, about three miles below Elizabeth. The Coroner will leave for Elizabeth this morning to hold an inquest on the body.

DIED.—Mr. James W. Simpson, the champion billiard player of Western Pennsylvania, died on Sunday, at the residence of his mother, in Birmingham. Mr. Simpson was also an amateur actor, and appeared with credit in the leading characters of several of Shakspeare's tragedies at the Theater in this city, during the past year.

THE TOW-BOAT EXPLOSION.—An investigation into the cause of the explosion on the tow-boat Alex. Chambers, which occurred in the Monongahela river on Thursday last, commenced yesterday before Deputy Collector Wilson, at Wilson's Wharf, Pittsburgh. Local Inspectors for this District, a number of witnesses were examined last evening, and the accidental death, fully corroborated by a verdict of jurymen from all quarters. Mrs. McCandless, a relative of the deceased, heard of her husband's death yesterday for the first time.

AWAITING IDENTIFICATION.—Upon the morning succeeding the murder of Mr. David Spoont, in Washington county, a double-bladed pocket knife, covered with blood, was discovered in the vicinity of the residence of the deceased. The knife has been sent to Alderman Strain, in the hope that some party in this city will be able to recognize it, and thereby identify the owner. The large blade is of razor shape, being about 4 inches long, and marked "Marsh patent." The handle is of buck-horn, horn, upon one side of which is a brass shield. The knife has been left at D. Haggerty's grocery store, on Fifth street, and Alderman Strain authorizes any one stating how he will pay a reward for the knife, who will give information which will lead to the identification of the owner.

Sudden Death---Inquest.

Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of a German woman named Mrs. Laura Jungorth, who died suddenly on Sunday at her residence on Cherry alley, in the Tenth ward. Mrs. Jungorth, about a week ago, gave birth to a child. She arose about noon on Sunday, and at o'clock on Sunday morning, and was shortly after wards observed by the servant girl to fall back upon the bed, with every appearance of being very ill. The nurse took Mrs. Jungorth in her arms, and was endeavoring to lay her down, when she gave her last breath. The deceased had been suffering severely from a cold at the time with a distressing cough. Dr. Geo. McCormick, by whom she being the attending physician, is of the opinion that she died from consumption. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above. The deceased was the wife of Mr. Geo. Jungorth, clothing dealer, and was thirty-four years of age. She leaves three small children.

Aquatics.

THE ERIE UNDINE BOAT CLUB.—The Erie *Dispatch* announces that the Erie Boat Club of that city will commence rowing this week, and intimates that "they are spoiling for want of competitors to contest for their laurels." The Erie oarsmen need not want for competitors if they will offer sufficient inducements for strangers to visit them. There are a number of amateur oarsmen in this city who might be induced to visit Erie, provided some inducement were held out. The Undine Club of Erie is doubtless a fine organization, but when we follow the remarks of the *Dispatch* of that city in "Their boat the Volant, is in good condition, but the rest of the shell fleet has been increased, and it is now proposed to purchase a first-class, eight-oared shell barge. Besides the Volant, there are three other boats in the boat house, the light shell boat of J. Metcalf, which probably does not weigh over forty pounds; the shell belonging to Mr. Blaikie, the best rower of the club, and an ordinary working boat. A glance will show the value of these boats may be formed from the fact that the rough board boat-house and its contents, as it stood for sale."

Election for Vestrymen.

Yesterday being Easter Monday, the annual elections for Vestrymen of the various Episcopal churches were held. The following selections were made:

ST. PETERS' CHURCH.—Hill Burgwin, John H. Shoenberger, Charles A. Cotton, Wm. Metcalf, James M. Kaup, Reuben Miller, John G. Martin, L. H. Harris, John B. McFadden, E. P. Jones, Wm. Kerr.

ST. ANDREW CHURCH.—Ebenezer Brewer, O. O. Phillips, Lewis Whitney, Alexander Caldwell, W. Robb, Wm. H. Byram, A. Garrison, Robert M. Gust, Wilson Hall, Jr., Dr. Faltz, Jr., and Dr. Faltz, Sr.

Messrs. Ebenezer Brewer, W. H. Byram and O. O. Phillips were chosen delegates to the Diocesan Convention to be held at Erie in May next.

TRINITY CHURCH.—John H. Shoenberger, Thomas M. Howe, Alexander Laughlin, Josiah Kidd, Jr., Wilson McCandless, W. P. Marshall, Thomas S. Blair, Henry Phillips, Jr., Benjamin Jones, Robert H. L. Bingwalt, W. McCandless, Jr., Major Samuel P. Ross, and Henry Lee.

CALVARY CHURCH, EAST LIBERTY.—George R. White, Joseph H. White, Thomas M. Howe, Samuel Martin, James E. Murray, Nevin Stanger, Robert H. Stewart.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—Felix R. Brunot, David Holmes, William Kyle, George Park, J. H. McIlvaine, W. J. Hammond, Thomas Ketchum, Jr.

Burglaries and Robbery.

On Saturday night, a daring and successful burglary was perpetrated at the store of Mr. Daniel S. Harrison, on the corner of the Diamond and Market street, McKeesport. An entrance was effected by forcing open the door in the rear part of the house, after which the burglars proceeded to operate on the safe. A hole was drilled in the door, directly below the key hole, which was filled with powder, and the door blown open. The thieves secured all the money in the safe—nearly two hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Harrison's loss is the United States Internal Revenue, and the thieves evidently expected to make a good haul, as he had a considerable amount of money in his possession on Saturday afternoon. The burglars were disappointed, however, to some extent, as Mr. H. had deposited all but the sum named in the bank. The safe was found to have been forced. A large sledge hammer, which had been stolen from Lauer's blacksmith shop, was found in the store room the following morning, by the owner of the thieves.

The store of Mr. Davis, on Fifth street, McKeesport, was also entered a few nights since, and goods to the amount of forty dollars stolen by the burglarious, not satisfied with robbing the store, attempted to fire the premises, but were unsuccessful in the effort.

Early Sunday morning a man named Charles Hart, accompanied by his wife and two children, arrived in this city from Newcastle, Lawrence county, Pa., on the Cincinnati. Immediately after leaving the car, he went to a saloon, and left his family in charge of his children. Putting his hand into his pocket for his money, he was astonished to find that his pocket-book a pocket was cut and his pocket-book, containing a one hundred dollar bill of Cincinnati and thirty dollars in money, had been stolen. The money stolen from him was all the money he had in the world. Mr. Hart says that he expects to find the thief in the city through the crowd on the platform, and thinks that the robbery was committed at that time.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Officers Scott and Campbell, of the Allegheny police, yesterday arrested Joseph Dillenbach, charged with committing an assault and battery on a man at the corner of Liberty street and Cedar avenue, yesterday morning, by knocking him and knocking him down. He was held to bail for his appearance for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

LARCENY OF A PLANE.

Lewis Deconey was arrested yesterday by officer Jerry Smith on a charge of larceny, preferred by Thomas Keown. The complainant is engaged in the employ of Martin McAleer, in the Second ward, Allegheny, and Deconey is charged with having stolen a smoothing plane, valued at seventy-five cents, belonging to Keown. He gave bail to appear for a hearing to-morrow.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

ALLEGED DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

If the allegations made before Alderman Strain yesterday are true, one of the most dastardly outrages we have been called upon to chronicle occurred in Pitt township, on the second day of this month. Mr. Jesse Crosland made an information against Frank Ray, his wife, Ann Ray, and his daughter Elizabeth Ray, for the heinous assault and battery. The deponent alleges that on the day named, his wife, Mary Crosland, was visiting the Ray family, when she was assaulted by Frank Ray, Ann Ray and Elizabeth Ray, and beaten, and as it is alleged, wantonly knocked her down, and then kicked her several times, the effects of which resulted disastrously, as a still-born child bore marks of violence on its head. The defendants were all arrested yesterday, and after a hearing the informants held them in fifteen hundred dollars bail each for their appearance at the bar of justice.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

A KNOCK DOWN IN THE MARKET.

Patrick Bannon, in the employ of the Citizens' Passenger Railway as a laborer, and who resides in Manchester township, yesterday lodged complaint against Adam Herchenroether, who keeps a meat stand in the Diamond Market, for assault and battery, alleging that the defendant knocked him in the Market House, and knocked him down and beat him. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

[Before Alderman Albettz.]

WIFE BEATING.

Mrs. Maria Meyers appeared at the office of this magistrate yesterday, and made an information against her husband, Philip Meyers, for assault and battery, alleging that he beat and abused her. A warrant was issued by the officer on hand for the arrest of the accused, who resides on Third street.

ARRIVALS AT THE PENITENTIARY.

John Hickey, of Titusville, convicted in the Crawford County Court of Oyer and Terminer of his wife, and sentenced to an imprisonment of seven years in the Western Penitentiary, was brought to that institution on Saturday last by Sheriff Scott, convicted in Crawford county. Hickey's counsel entered Dr. Doctor's medicine for it, and I could now as well as ever. C. STUCKERT,

At S. McKee & Co.'s Glass Works.

I was almost a living skeleton with Bright's disease of the kidneys. The Hop Doctor has cured me. J. MONTOOTH,

Round House, P. R. R. Depot.

Mrs. James McKenna, 21 Penn street, is improving in health very fast under the Indian Herb Doctor's treatment.

I have been troubled for fifteen years with liver complaint and dyspepsia. I tried the most skilful doctors; none of them could do me any good. I applied to the Indian Herb Doctor who has cured me. Boss Carpenter, Webster street.

My child was covered all over its head and neck. It was called scrofula. A quarter of an inch or has completely cured it in two weeks.

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From a Postmaster: I would recommend all who are troubled with rheumatism to go to the Indian Herb Doctor, who has cured me. ROBART BINGHAM,

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The Doctor's office is 194 Liberty street.

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THE REVERE HOUSE—KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN—THE NEW PROPRIETORSHIP—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, &C.—A want long needed in our community has been supplied at last. We mean a first-class restaurant. In every other city in the Union a visitor will be almost certain to find such an establishment conducted on liberal principles, and now we have in the Revere House Dining Saloon, (Opera House Building,) in Pittsburgh, an institution of precisely this character. The Revere House Dining Saloon has passed into new and able hands, and will be conducted, henceforth, with a single eye to the accommodation of the business community, and the public generally. The new proprietor, Mr. P. Worsley, is an experienced and attentive host, who will give to the Revere House the full benefit of his long education in this line of business. He has inaugurated a new order of things at the Revere House, and we feel confident that he will be most liberally sustained by the public. This is absolutely due to him, for he has expended a considerable sum in entirely renovating the saloon, so that it is now one of the tidiest, neatest, and most agreeable places to procure a meal that can be found in the State. Mr. Worsley has just re-opened the Revere House Saloon, and we trust that it will be well patronized. It is in first class order. Not only has liberality been shown by the proprietor in the extent of his outlay, but in the character of the improvements he has made. In future the guests of the Revere House will be served with the very freshest and best that each season affords. There will always be found a plethoric larder here from which the guests can make choice with the certainty of receiving what they want. This is an important feature. Another improvement will be seen in the cooking at the Revere House. A corps of experienced persons are now employed in the culinary department where new facilities for promptly doing the work here performed have been introduced. The style of getting up a dinner has much to do with the satisfaction we would derive from the dinner itself, and it receives due attention. This and other essential matters have been carefully regarded in the selection of the presiding geniuses of the kitchen. Another improvement that we noticed is the introduction of female waiters at the Revere House. This system, wherever it has been tried, is found to be the most salutary in its effects, and we are glad to note its adoption here. A more important change could not have been effected. The saloon itself deserves more than a mere passing notice, but have not space to spare to-day to say all we could and wish to, in regard to it. There are accommodations for serving up at least one hundred meals at a time. The tables are laid for four persons each, and everything used upon them will be found entirely new. The silverware, chinaware, tidy white cloths, etc., are very attractive and satisfactory, and can not fail to delight the most fastidious person on these points. Every table is well supplied with the choicest variety of castor articles, sauces, etc. The waiters are the most convenient and comfortable fixtures we have ever found in any dining saloon in Pittsburgh. The saloon has been newly painted, decorated and otherwise improved, and cannot fail to attract a very large custom. The saloon is separated from the bar room by a partition, but every facility for the use required for the reason that a new system has been introduced in this latter department and it will be found preferred. A private entrance for ladies and children is also provided, leading through one of the main entrances to the Opera House Building. This is situated to the left of the entrance to the saloon and will always be found accessible. In short, with the designs of the new proprietor of the Revere House to make it a establishment thoroughly first-class in all respects, the Revere House is confidently urged upon the European plan. The upper part of the Opera House Building has been converted into elegantly appointed, including suits of rooms for families. All these rooms are furnished entirely new, and cannot be excelled by the most boasted public hotels in the city. They will be found particularly desirable on account of their central part of the city, and during the "heated term" the cooling on, they will always be cool and delightful. The bar room attached to the Revere House is one of the finest in this part of the State. It is newly stocked with choice and costly wines, liquors and segars, and presided over by attentive and obliging assistants of the proprietor. At the segar counter will always be found the finest and most fragrant segars imported by the proprietor himself. There is also a splendid variety of genuine meerschaums and other pipes, the choicest smoking and chewing tobaccos, etc. The Revere House being now established under the very best auspices, with spirit and careful host, we expect to see it flourishing in our midst. So mote it be. Ball committees, exentionists, private parties, etc., will greatly consult their interests by patronizing the Revere House, where dinners, suppers, &c., will be furnished to any number desired upon the most liberal terms and to the perfect satisfaction of every patron.

COME TO 246 Penn street for Dentistry, Dr. Sill & Gillespie.

YOU CAN GET EVERYTHING in the China ware line at H. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHS can be obtained at McBride and Mahan's Gallery, No. 31 Fifth street, next door to the Allegheny National Bank.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of Pipes, and every quality of smoking tobacco, at C. S. Herron's, No. 184 Wood street.

LINEN DRAWERS AND SHIRTS, for Summer wear, made to order by Murdock & Putnam, No. 72 Fifth street.

MR. R. MITCHELL, fashionable tailor, No. 91 Federal street, Allegheny, is now prepared to furnish from a splendid new stock, the most beautiful and well made garments for gentlemen and boys.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS, will find the most complete and exclusive Photograph Gallery in the city at Nos. 46 and 48 Sandusky street, B. L. H. Dabbs. Call and examine our pictures.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM FOR GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS is Messrs. H. Oppenheimer & Co., No. 83 Wood street.

THOSE RARE FRAGRANT HAVANA SEGARS at C. S. Herron's, No. 184 Wood street.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!—Best made and best fitting Shirts in the city at H. Oppenheimer & Co., No. 83 Wood street.

DRAWERS AND SHIRTS FOR SUMMER WEAR, at H. Oppenheimer & Co., No. 83 Wood street.

STEUBENVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—Rev. C. C. Beaty, D. D. LL. D., Superintendant; Rev. C. M. M. Beach, A. M., Principal; Prof. J. L. Wyckoff, A. M., Professor of Natural Science and Latin.

The summer session of this Institution will open May 6th.

Reduction of Terms: Per session of five months, for boarding, room, light, &c., $80; tuition from $10 to $18, according to class; washing 50 cents per dozen. We have reduced our terms about ten per cent, for the coming year. For particulars, apply to the Superintendent or Principal. t-th-s.

HANDSOME and cheap artificial flowers at Abel & Co's,', 54 St. Clair street.

PATRIOTIC.—Disabled Union Soldiers by at once addressing J. E. Smith, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., can secure profitable and permanent employment. Their friends should notify them.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper cartridges in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

CARD.—Robert Hunter, M. D., Physician for diseases of the throat, lungs and heart. Dr. Hunter will close his office in Pittsburgh on Saturday, April 27th. Those who desire to avail themselves of his experience previous to his return to New York, should do so at once. Consultation Rooms, Merchant's Hotel.

TWENTY BOYS WANTED.—Twenty smart boys will find employment by calling to-day, between 2 and 5 o'clock, at 75 Third street.

LUPINS' CELEBRATED FABRICS.—Attention is directed to the advertisement in another column of Messrs. Twiness, Brinley & Co., auctioneers, of Philadelphia, who announce that they will sell, on Friday next, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, a large assortment of fancy and staple goods, and also a heavy invoice of Lupins' celebrated fabrics, and other French and British dry goods, such as silks, satins, velvets and shawls. This is an important sale, and should be looked after by merchants, retail dealers and others. The sale takes place at Messrs. Twiness, Brinley & Co.'s sales rooms, No. 615 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

My wife has been doctoring for fifteen years. She never got any relief till she commenced with the Indian Doctor who has cured her. Her disease was one peculiar to her sex.

MR. PITTNER,

Pattern Maker, Manchester.

I have been troubled with putrid sore throat for some years. I have been using the Indian Doctor's medicine for it, and I find now as well as ever. C. STUCKERT,

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SILVER WARE AT AUCTION.—We noticed on Monday displayed at the mammoth Auction House, 55 and 57 Fifth street, the largest, finest and most elegant assortment of Silver and Plated Ware ever collected together in one house in this city. On examination we found the articles to be of the very best quality heavy plated. The consignment comprises tete-a-tete, communion and tea sets, ice pitchers and bowls, urns, goblets and cups, fruit, cake and card baskets, fish and pie knives, dinner and tea castors, sardine and tobacco boxes, oyster dishes, wine, salt, pickle and celery stands, sugar dredges, candlesticks, toast racks, call bells, spoons, forks and a variety of miscellaneous articles. This large and elegant assortment of ware will be offered at public sale by Smithson, Palmer & Co., commencing this day at 10 A. M. and continuing at 2 and 7 P. M. Parties desiring goods in this line should not fail to attend this sale which is peremptory.

DEAFNESS AND THE EAR.—Many persons have rested content in the belief that skin and ear diseases, however troublesome, will wear out of themselves, or that no remedy will avail in effecting a cure; in this way many persons have suffered through half a dozen years, who might easily have been relieved at the outset in as many weeks. So also, with regard to the ear, a prejudice has obtained that the ear is too delicate an organ to be treated, or as is often expressed, tampered with; hence hundreds have thus remained deaf for the greater part of a lifetime, who might have been relieved, and in many instances completely restored to their hearing, had proper assistance been timely applied for, as may readily be seen by a perusal of the following certificate. We also take occasion to remark that the testimonial comes from a source close at hand, in Allegheny City, where, upon inquiry, any one interested can satisfy themselves of its truth:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of others in favor of Dr. Keyser's treatment of deafness. My son had been afflicted for five years with deafness produced from scarlet fever, and could hear nothing at all; and could only understand as we would motion to him. His speech had also become affected. Having tried other remedies without receiving any benefit, I applied to Dr. Keyser, and under his treatment he has entirely recovered, and can now hear as well as ever he did.

JOHN B. GARRET,

No. 177 Beaver street, Allegheny.

To Dr. Keyser, 120 Penn street.

Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms, 120 Penn street. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. ltd*

GIVE NATURE A LIFT.—People expect too much of Nature. They trifle with their health and their constitutions, and then are surprised that they fall sick.

The pressure of constant mental or bodily labor, upon the animal powers, is tremendous. Very few systems and constitutions can bear up against this pressure unassisted. Add to this the unhealthy influences which lurk unseen in the air we breathe, the water we drink, the lassitude produced at this season by the change from the rigors of Winter to the warmth of Spring, and it would seem to require almost superhuman vigor to keep in perfect health without reinforcing the physical energies.

But how reinforce them! Certainly not with adulterated stimulants. There is no poison in the outer air, in the atmosphere of furnace-heated rooms, or factories, or shops, or factories, so pernicious as those deadly-drinks of fire.

Why use them, when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a vegetable tonic without alloy, are every where attainable? Nothing has ever been offered to the public which is so harmless in its nature, so powerful in its invigorating effects, as this celebrated STOMACHIC AND ALTERATIVE.

In the army and the navy, in new settlements, and in crowded cities, by old and young, rich and poor, it is used as a PROTECTIVE AND RESTORATIVE MEDICINE, with most gratifying results.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

F. Denkins, 1,136 barrels flour; S Harbaugh & Co., 6 do do; 1 bundle do; 1 package dry goods; Lazarus & Co., 1 do do; 1 package do; Hamilton & Co., 1 do do; 1 package do; Park, Bro & Co., 1 do do; 1 package do; Schoonmaker & Co., 1 package do; Hamilton & Co., 1 do do; 1 package do; Hussey, Wells & Co., 1 package do; Hussey, Wells & Co., 1 package do; Hussey, Wells & Co.,